

U. S. SENATE.

July 21, 1846.

HARBORS AND RIVERS.

On motion of Mr. Dix, the Senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Atchison moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the following clause was stricken out of the bill:

"For the improvement of Little Fort Harbor on Lake Michigan, twelve thousand dollars."

Upon this motion a discussion ensued. Mr. Webster was in favor of the appropriation.

Mr. Sevier opposed the motion. Mr. Davis expressed his views against the appropriation.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in favor of the bill generally. No one was more fully disposed to vote liberally for the purpose of the bill in order to promote all possible security for the lives and safety of those placed at the mercy of the winds and waves on the lakes and on the Atlantic. But he was not disposed to favor the amendment of every rising village on the rivers to obtain appropriations for harbors where harbors were not necessary at all. Was there not a good reason for the separation of such appropriations for little, local, unimportant interests as might lead the Executive to veto the entire bill.

Mr. Cass advocated the appropriation in the amendment, arguing for it on the grounds of expediency and constitutional right. He denied that it was legislating for mere local views. It was the duty of Congress to legislate with a regard to local as well as general interests. He contrasted the importance of harbors on the lakes with the rivers. On the Mississippi, and the great western rivers, every species of craft could land at any point. But on the lakes, the God of nature had imposed the most formidable difficulties. He himself was once shipwrecked near the town of Cleveland, and saved his life at imminent hazard. He alluded to the commerce of the lakes, and spoke of its extent and importance. Last year the number of vessels of all kinds navigating the lakes was 495, and thirty were building. Thirty-six vessels had been driven ashore, twenty total wrecks, and four had foundered.

After a few remarks in explanation and in reply, by Messrs. Sevier and Atchison, Mr. Breese spoke in favor of the appropriation. He replied in an energetic and able manner to the assertion that they should not make harbors where nature had not intended harbors to be made. That was the very reason why they brought in art to the aid of nature. He described the incalculable advantages of these appropriations in their reaction on the public treasury. He pointed to Chicago and Milwaukee as examples of the extraordinary progress of trade and commerce in consequence of these appropriations. The revenue was thus largely augmented from the sale of public lands in the neighborhood of the points where these harbors were constructed.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Haywood and Semple, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Barrow, Berrien, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Dickinson, Greene, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps Rusk, Semple, Simmons, Speight, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Calhoun, Chalmers, Davis, Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Haywood, Huntington, Mangum, Niles, Pennybacker, Sevier, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—19.

So the vote was reconsidered. The question was then taken on concurring with the committee on commerce, in their amendment striking out the clause under consideration, and decided in the negative.

So the amendment was not concurred in.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment by the committee, altering the clause "For improving Fort Penn," so as to read, "For repairing the piers in Fort Penn, &c, which was disagreed to.

The next amendment reported by the committee is as follows, viz:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all works provided for by this act, in which the war department shall deem it necessary, there shall be a survey or re-examination, and no expenditure shall be made without the approbation of the War Department.

Mr. Dix explained the object of the amendment.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, opposed it as inexpedient.

Mr. Westcott moved to strike out the words "war department" in the second and fifth lines: upon which motion.

Mr. Lewis moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow; which was agreed to.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—The London papers have told us repeatedly, of late that the physical energies of this venerable old man were rapidly and suddenly falling; and their reports are confirmed by a London correspondent of the New York Observer, who, describing a public meeting, says:

"The cause of all this tumultuous noise was the entrance of an old man muffled up in a great coat and wearing a large crown wig, who appeared enfeebled and broken by age, and slowly made his way to the platform through the dense concourse who divided to let him pass. It was Daniel O'Connell! The few hisses which were heard here and there when the cheering partially subsided for an instant, were the signal for new and if possible, still louder and more vehement outbursts, which lasted till the tottering old man reached the platform, and after bowing respectfully, with his hand on his heart, he sat down."

"As soon as the cheering had sufficiently subsided, he commenced speaking; the stillness was perfect. What a change since I last saw him in Exeter Hall! His form, then erect, now bent together; his voice, whose lively, rich and varied tones used to fill every corner of that hall, now monotonous and grave, and withal so low that, though seated on the platform, I was unable to catch more than half that he said; his action, formerly full of energy, elasticity and grace—gone. This great change has come over him suddenly and rapidly. His day is gone by. Ireland must seek another champion."

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

Tuesday, August 4, 1846.

THE ELECTION is over, and victory has again perched on the banner of Democracy! Every effort of our opponents has been expended to defeat so gratifying a result; but so far as the news we have received will enable us to judge, the Democratic majority in this county will prove to be at least 400. We have heard from several precincts—not so as to give exact results—but so as to satisfy us so far as concerns the general result. Hickory Creek precinct has given over 20 Democratic majority. Plainfield, Wilmington, Van Buren, Jackson's Grove, Romeo and Lockport have all done well, and given Democratic majorities—how large we are not sufficiently advised to state with certainty. Forked Creek precinct, which has always given the Whigs a large majority, has given 9 majority for the Democrats. Joliet, and West Joliet Precincts have, together, given a Democratic majority of over 200. Every thing has gone off remarkably well, and the triumph of the Democratic cause seems to be complete.

More News.

Hurrah for Dallas and Round Grove! The Democratic majority over the Whigs in Round Grove Precinct is 32; Democrats 38—Whigs 6—Abolition 10. But Dallas, so far, is the banner precinct. It is a new precinct, and polled 13 votes, every one of which was Democratic throughout.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

It has been almost constantly urged by the whigs, that free trade will reduce the price of labor, and thus bear heavily upon the poor man. Let us see how wages are in those countries where the protective policy has been studiously enforced. England, for centuries, has attempted to sustain the latter system, and there the average rate of agricultural labor, for able bodied men, as shown by the Commissioner of Patents, is \$1.93 per week. With this he is to pay his cottage rent and support himself and family. In France, the tariff is highly prohibitive, and wages there are \$1.04 per week. Prussia and most of Germany belong to the German Customs Union, which has established a very high protective tariff. In the former, wages are 66 cents per week, and in Germany, \$1.02 per week. High duties are levied in Austria, and wages there are \$1.15 per week. In Belgium, where some articles are protected by high duties, labor is \$1.20 per week. In Russia a great variety of articles are prohibited by a tariff, and there field labor is performed by slaves belonging to their master's estates, where they are hired out for from \$5 to \$15 per year. Spain has almost protected herself out of existence, and their field laborers get from 20 to 30 cents per day. If the operation of a high tariff is to raise the price of labor, it should long ere this have elevated the laboring classes in the countries above named.

Sowing Wheat Early.

Immense damage has been sustained this season, through this section of the country, by farmers who had sown their wheat late, on account of rust. The only way this blight can be avoided, is, to sow early, (say in this month,) which, if farmers will do, they may make some certain reliance on receiving next harvest an ample return for their labor and expense. Rust and frost are the two worst enemies that farmers have heretofore had to contend with; and both of these can be mostly avoided by sowing early. We have had some experience in this matter ourselves, and are therefore enabled to speak with some degree of certainty respecting the benefits to be derived from early sowing. If farmers would adopt the plan of sowing early, there would be no more complaint about poor crops.

The Buffalo Courier and Pilot, says that Mr. Graham, proprietor of the Philadelphia North American, has been arrested by the Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate. He has been sent for relative to an investigation into the manner of obtaining the Oregon Treaty for publication.

For the Oregon Territory.

We see it stated that the U. S. store ship Lexington, was to leave N. Y. a short time since, for the Columbia river. She was to carry out Capt. Tompkins and a company of the Flying Artillery, numbering about ninety men, with their six guns. She was also to carry out 20 guns of a large size, 4 mortars, a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and materials of every kind necessary for the building and defence of a fortification, which will probably be erected at the mouth of the Columbia river. An engineer also accompanies the expedition to superintend the work.

THE HARBOR BILL PASSED.—The Harbor and River bill, as it came from the House of Representatives, has passed the Senate, without amendment, by a vote of 34 to 16 and now only needs the approval of the Executive to become a law. This must be gratifying intelligence to all who are in favor of the improvement of our harbors and rivers. This bill received much opposition, and it was only by the most laborious exertions that its friends procured its passage through the House and Senate. The Representative from this District, distinguished himself by his efforts in support of this bill, and the election which just passed shows that the people appreciate his services.

THE EMPIRE STATE.—The great State of New York well deserves this title.—The census which has recently been taken, by the authority of the State government, shows a population approaching to three millions of souls. The total population is 2,604,495; and of this, 1,311,362 are males; 2,295,153, females; 228,292, subject to military duty, and 539,379 voters. There are 3,822 churches in the State, and 10,709 common schools. Inns and taverns, 5,813; wholesale stores, 2,540; retail stores, 12,258; farmers and agriculturists, 253,292; merchants, 20,758; manufacturers, 13,088; mechanics, 125,001; lawyers, 3,549, doctors, 4,610; clergymen, 4,399.

SUICIDE.—A most distressing case of self-destruction occurred on the 2d inst. at Lockport, in this county. A man named Salmon Treadway, terminated his existence by hanging himself from the beam of a barn, where he was found after life had become extinct. A coroner's inquest was held over the body, which decided that he came to his death by his own hands. The deceased was apparently about forty years of age, and has no relatives living in this part of the country.—No cause can be given that induced him to the commission of this rash act. It is said that his relatives reside in Jefferson County, N. Y.

McNULTY, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, whose enlistment we noticed a short time since, died in the army on the 16th inst.

Mr. McLANE, our Minister to England, will return home as soon as his successor can be appointed.

The New Orleans Delta says the Pacific squadron sailed from Mazatlan on the 16th day of May, for the purpose of taking possession of San Francisco and Monterey.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The 2d regiment of infantry, stationed on the frontier, has been ordered by the War Department to repair immediately to Point Isabel.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED THE SENATE!

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27. IN SENATE.—McKay's tariff bill was on Monday sent to the committee of finance, in the Senate, for an essential modification, by a vote of 28 to 27. This result was brought about by the resignation of Senator Haywood, of North Carolina. The following is the resolution of reference, offered by J. M. Clayton:

Resolved, That this bill be now committed to the committee on finance, with instructions so to amend it, that the duty on no raw material imported, shall be higher than that charged on the fabric manufactured therefrom, and also, so as to provide additional revenue for the support of the government.

This resolution was carried by the following vote—Yeas 28, Nays 27.

The Senate was full except the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Haywood.

TUESDAY, July 28.

IN THE SENATE.—The committee on finances reported back the Tariff Bill without amendment, and asked to be discharged from the instructions reported yesterday. Mr. Lewis as a member of the committee, did not assent, and hoped the committee would give some reason for making such request. Mr. Nevins replied that one reason was a want of time to make a new bill, and that the committee could not agree as to their meaning, and the mover of the instructions had avowed that the purposes were to defeat the bill, and if it was to be killed, let the Senate kill it, and not impose the burden of its execution upon the committee. Messrs. Johnson, Speight, and Benton gave their views. Mr. Jarnigan

defined his position. It was evident that no amendment could be effected, and he should obey his instructions. His intention was, however, to refrain from voting in the engrossment of the bill, and to leave the decision and the responsibility with the Vice President.

The bill was further debated by J. M. Clayton, Webster, McDuffie, and Simmons, when the motion to discharge the committee, was agreed to—Yeas 28, Nays 27. Mr. Webster renewed his motion of yesterday, to strike out the 9th section. Yeas 28, Nays 26. So Mr. Webster's proposition was agreed to. Mr. Jarnigan did not vote. The vote on engrossing the bill was then taken, it stood 27 to 27, Jarnigan still absent. The Vice President then gave reasons for the vote he was about to give.

The responsibility was great and he felt it deeply, but whatever might be the consequences, the responsibility must be met, and he felt sure that a majority of the people were for changing the present Tariff. He then gave the casting vote in favor of the bill. So the bill goes to the house with an amendment which will be concurred in at once. The question being on the passage of the bill, Mr. Niles moved to postpone it to the 1st Monday in December; after remarks by him, Cameron and others, the motion was negative. Yeas 27, Nays 28, Jarnigan voted in the negative. After further debate by Messrs. Davis, Huntington, J. M. Clayton and others, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Yeas—Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Jarnigan, Lewis, McDuffie, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Westcott, Yulee. 28.

NAYS—Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cameron, Cilley, J. M. Clayton, T. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Green, Huntington, Johnson of Md, Johnson of Lou., Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pierce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturgeon, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge 27.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE OREGON TREATY.

Message from the President of the United States, communicating a proposition on the part of the British Government, for the adjustment of the Oregon Question.

[June 10th, 1846—read.]

To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before the Senate a proposal in the form of a convention, presented to the Secretary of State on the 6th inst., by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, for the adjustment of the Oregon Question, together with the protocol of this proceeding. I submit this proposal to the consideration of the Senate, and request their advice as to the action, which in their judgment, it may be proper to take in reference to it.

In the early periods of the Government, the opinion and advice of the Senate were often taken in advance upon important questions of our foreign policy. General Washington repeatedly consulted the Senate and asked their previous advice, to which he always conformed his action. This practice though rarely resorted to in later times, was, in my judgment, eminently wise, and may, on occasions of great importance, be properly revived.—The Senate are a branch of the treaty-making power, and by consulting them in advance of his own action, upon important measures of foreign policy, which may ultimately come before them for consideration, the President secures harmony of action between that body and himself.—The Senate are moreover a branch of the war-making power, and it may be eminently proper for the Executive to take the opinion and advice of that body in advance upon any great question which may involve in its decision the issue of peace or war. On the present occasion the magnitude of the subject would induce me under any circumstances, to desire the previous advice of the Senate, and that desire is increased by the recent debates and proceedings in Congress, which render it in my judgment, not only necessary and proper, if not indispensable to insure harmonious action between that body and the Executive. In conferring on the executive, the authority to give the notice for the abrogation of the Convention of 1827, the Senate acted publicly so large a part, that the decision on the proposal now made by the British Government, without a definite knowledge of the views of that body in reference to it, might render the question still more complicated and difficult of adjustment. For these reasons, I invite the consideration of the Senate to the proposal of the British Government for the settlement of the Oregon question, and ask their advice on the question.

My opinions and my action on the Oregon question were fully made known to Congress in my annual message of the 2d December last, and the opinions therein expressed remain unchanged.

Should the Senate, by the constitutional majority required for the ratification of treaties, advise the acceptance of this proposition, or advise it upon such modifications as they may upon full deliberation deem proper, I shall conform my action to their advice. Should the Senate, however, decline by such constitutional majority, to give such advice, or to express an opinion on the subject, I shall consider it my duty to reject the offer.

I also communicate herewith an extract from a dispatch of the Secretary of State to the Minister of the U. S. at London, under date of the 25th of April last, directing him in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, "Concerning the Oregon Territory," to deliver the notice to the British Government for the abrogation of the Convention of the 6th August, 1827; and also a copy of the notice trans-

mitted to him for that purpose, together with extracts from a dispatch of that Minister to the Secretary of State, bearing date the 18th May last.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1846.

PROTOCOL.

Convention between the United States of America and Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Washington, the 15th of June, 1846.

June 16, 1846—Read a first time.

June 17, 1846—Read a second time and ordered to be printed in confidence, for the use of the Senate.

The United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed, respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the north-west coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named plenipotentiaries to treat and agree concerning the terms of such settlement; that is to say, the President of the United States of America, has on his part furnished with full powers, James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated to each other, their respective full powers, framed in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.—"From the point on the 49th parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States, shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude, to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of said channel, and of Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean:—Provided, however, that the navigation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties."

ARTICLE 2.—"From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers. It being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing or intended to prevent, the Government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

ARTICLE 3.—"In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected."

ARTICLE 4.—"The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the north side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States Government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties."

ARTICLE 5.—"The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged at London, at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible."

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

RICHARD PAKENHAM.

THE Washington Union says that the Independence, bearing the pennant of Commodore Shubrick, will sail from Boston for the Pacific on or before the 9th of August. The Independence has a new armament and has been put in thorough repair.

A Malta paper states that Mr. Jas. Richardson the African explorer, has returned to Tripoli, after an absence of nearly nine months, during which time he has performed a circuit, in the Great Desert, of 1,900 miles, one-fifth of it on foot.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Late from Mexico!

The steam ship James L. Day, arrived at New Orleans on Saturday night from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 15th. The news is four days later, and of considerable interest.

The troops were being sent forward as fast as the means of transportation and the high waters would allow. The Louisiana volunteers were being concentrated above Matamoros.

An article in the American Flag, of the 10th inst informs us that broils occasionally break out amongst the volunteers and Mexicans, resulting in death. That paper states that Gen. Taylor uses every exertion to prevent persons attached to the army from disturbing the citizens of Matamoros. The Mexican authorities are urged to more attention in keeping the citizens in order and dispersing them when engaged in riotous proceeding. Some of Canales' men are supposed to be lurking about Matamoros for purposes of rapine and murder.

A young American soldier was found near the office of the American Flag, on the 9th inst., with his throat dreadfully cut, and his heart pierced with several dagger wounds. The murderer has not been discovered.

The weather, together with the inactivity of the troops has caused considerable sickness among them. I learn there are several hundred in hospital at Matamoros, and the measles has broken out in one of the camps.

Curiosity runs high to know the object of a visit of two British naval officers to General Taylor who arrived here in a vessel of war from Tampico. Communication being cut off, they sent their despatches by mail to their Consuls at Matamoros, to be laid by him before the Consul General.

Appearances indicate a move of the army into the interior as soon as the waters subside.

The movement of General Taylor's troops towards Reynosa and Camargo is duly chronicled, though the number that had actually taken up their line of march is exaggerated. The papers appear to be fully apprised, too, of his ultimate design upon Monterey and Saltillo.

A report had reached Vera Cruz that the Californians had separated themselves from Mexico, but nothing is said to let us know whether Commodore Sloat had anything to do with the separation. The subject is mentioned by our Havana correspondent.

A large quantity of ammunition has been sent to the city of Mexico from the castle of Perote, together with some mounted cannon and muskets.

The papers are full of individual tenders of money to aid in carrying on the war. The Mexican Government has declared the ports of Mazatlan and Matamoros closed to foreign commerce.

A committee of the Mexican Congress reported a plan for obtaining resources for carrying on the war, but this was deemed so inefficient as to cause the subject to be again referred to them.

A bill had also been reported in which, after setting forth the causes of war against the United States, as exhibited in her conduct towards Mexico, it is proposed to decree.

"1st. The Mexican nation, in the exercise of its natural defence, is actually in a state of war with the United States of America."

2d. In consequence thereof, the government will employ all its resources and powers to render the war effectual in the reparation of the injury done to the Mexican nation: it will complete the bodies of permanent militia, and levy new forces at once to the extent it shall deem necessary, both to fill up the bodies at present on foot, and to create others of the same description; and if it shall need other special powers, congress will confer them."

Advices have been received from Durango, giving an account of an action between a body of Mexicans and a band of savages, in which the Mexicans were utterly defeated, with the loss of their commander and others, left dead on the field. This occurred early in June.

Both departments of Chihuahua and Durango are suffering from the ravages of the Camanches and Lipans. Their outrages are partially attributed to the intrigues of the North Americans, some of whom have been seen with the Indians.

From Havana—Interesting.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Havana, on the 10th, ult., says:

Private letters from Mexico state, that as soon as the President leaves the city there will be a revolution against him, but what the troubled waters will cast up no one knows, perhaps a triumvirate, Santa Anna, Rincon, and any body else. So-nora and North California have declared themselves dissolved from the Mexican Union, and have called a Congress to prepare a constitution, and negotiate with some foreign power to guarantee the stability of the State. It is said that they will form a republic, and place themselves under the protection of the American Union, in preference to any other power.—Now is the time for Mr. Polk to act. A good agent is wanted there immediately.

The fleet at Vera Cruz, it is said, would attack the Castle on the 10th inst.—to-day,—and it is whispered that it may be given up without a struggle. The St. Mary's continued the blockade of Tampico, and it is said that an express arrived on the 29th ult. at Vera Cruz, announcing that the American troops were at Allamira, one day's march from Tampico. Col. Blanco commanding there writes to a friend here as follows: "The Yankees are coming and I have no soldiers, but you need not fear me. I have provided two good horses."

Santa Anna and Almonte continue here.